

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

ON SEMICONDUCTOR CORP. and)	
SEMICONDUCTOR COMPONENTS)	
INDUSTRIES, LLC,)	
Plaintiffs,)	
v.)	C.A. No. 07-449 (JJF)
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.,)	
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC.,)	
SAMSUNG TELECOMMUNICATIONS)	
AMERICA GENERAL, L.L.C.,)	
SAMSUNG SEMICONDUCTOR, INC., and)	
SAMSUNG AUSTIN SEMICONDUCTOR L.L.C.,)	
Defendants.)	
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SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.,)	
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC.,)	
SAMSUNG TELECOMMUNICATIONS)	
AMERICA GENERAL, L.L.C.,)	
SAMSUNG SEMICONDUCTOR, INC., and)	
SAMSUNG AUSTIN SEMICONDUCTOR L.L.C.,)	
Plaintiffs,)	
v.)	C.A. No. 06-720 (JJF)
ON SEMICONDUCTOR CORP. and)	
SEMICONDUCTOR COMPONENTS)	
INDUSTRIES, LLC,)	
Defendants.)	

**REDACTED
PUBLIC VERSION**

**DECLARATION OF RICHARD J. BAUER IN SUPPORT
OF REPLY BRIEF OF ON SEMICONDUCTOR CORP. AND
SEMICONDUCTOR COMPONENTS INDUSTRIES, LLC IN
SUPPORT OF THEIR MOTION TO COMPEL**

I, Richard J. Bauer, am an associate with the law firm of Morris, Nichols & Tunnell LLP. I am one of the attorneys representing ON Semiconductor Corp. and Semiconductor Components Industries, LLC (collectively, "ON Semiconductor") in the current litigation. I hereby declare as follows:

1. Attached hereto as Exhibit 1 is a true and correct copy of a document Samsung produced on January 15, 2008 bearing Bates Number SAMSUNG0137926, and a zoom shot of that document.

2. Attached hereto as Exhibit 2 is a true and correct copy of a document printed from the CD Samsung produced as Bates Number SAMSUNG0233822 on February 22, 2008, and a zoom shot of that document.

3. Attached hereto as Exhibit 3 is a true and correct copy of a document Samsung produced on January 15, 2008 bearing Bates Number SAMSUNG0134560, and a zoom shot of that document.

4. Attached hereto as Exhibit 4 is a true and correct copy of a document printed from the CD Samsung produced as Bates Number SAMSUNG0233822 on February 22, 2008, and a zoom shot of that document.

5. Attached hereto as Exhibit 5 is a true and correct copy of a document Samsung produced on January 15, 2008 bearing Bates Number SAMSUNG0144510.

6. Attached hereto as Exhibit 6 is a true and correct copy of a document printed from the CD Samsung produced as Bates Number SAMSUNG0233822 on February 22, 2008.

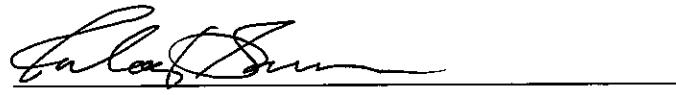
7. Attached hereto as Exhibit 7 is a true and correct copy of a letter from Cora Schmid to John Spaccarotella dated February 7, 2008.

8. Attached hereto as Exhibit 8 are true and correct copies of documents Samsung produced on January 15, 2008 bearing Bates Numbers SAMSUNG0133062-0133072.

9. Attached hereto as Exhibit 9 is a true and correct copy of the Memorandum Order entered in *RR Donnelly & Sons Co. v. Quarck Inc.*, No. 06-0320-JJF, dated January 4, 2007.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

February 29, 2008



Richard J. Bauer (#4828)

1704025

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that on March 4, 2008, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using CM/ECF, which will send notification of such filing(s) to the following:

Josy W. Ingersoll
John W. Shaw
Andrew A. Lundgren

I also certify that copies were caused to be served on March 4, 2008 upon the following in the manner indicated:

BY HAND AND EMAIL

Josy W. Ingersoll
John W. Shaw
Andrew A. Lundgren
YOUNG, CONAWAY, STARGATT & TAYLOR LLP
The Brandywine Building
1000 West Street, 17th Flr.
Wilmington, DE 19899

BY EMAIL

John M. Desmarais
James E. Marina
KIRKLAND & ELLIS
153 East 53rd Street
New York, NY 10022

/s/ Richard J. Bauer (#4828)
Richard J. Bauer (#4828)

EXHIBIT 1

REDACTED
IN ITS
ENTIRETY

EXHIBIT 2

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EXHIBIT 3

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EXHIBIT 5

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EXHIBIT 6

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EXHIBIT 7

JONES DAY

1755 EMBARCADERO ROAD • PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94303
 TELEPHONE: (650) 739-3939 • FACSIMILE: (650) 739-3900

Cora L. Schmid
 Direct Number: (650) 739-3944
 cschmid@jonesday.com

February 7, 2008

BY E-MAIL

John Spaccarotella, Esq.
 Kirkland & Ellis LLP
 Citigroup Center
 153 East 53rd Street
 New York, New York 10022-4611

Re: *ON Semiconductor Corp. v. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.*
 Civil Action No. 1:07-cv-00449 (JJF)
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. v. ON Semiconductor Corp.
 Civil Action No. 1:06-cv-00720 (JJF)

Dear Mr. Spaccarotella:

This letter confirms our discussion during our teleconference earlier today. Your colleague Brian Lee and you were present on behalf of Samsung while my colleague Guadalupe Garcia and I were present on behalf of ON Semiconductor. You opened the call by saying that you hoped your willingness to discuss our discovery disputes “didn’t get your expectations up too much,” that you had talked to your client prior to our call, but that you did not have any documents to produce today. Rather, you stated that you had requested the teleconference to ask us some follow-up questions based on our letters and our previous call, and that your client is on vacation this week so “nothing can happen this week.” We then discussed two topics in greater detail.

1) Samsung’s Failure to Produce GDS2 and Schematic Database Information

You asked for more information regarding what information we sought from GDS2 databases that were not provided by schematics. We explained that GDS2 databases describe actual circuitry on actual chips, whereas schematics include only theoretical design. We reiterated that we need both schematic databases and GDS2 databases, as each type of information serves different purposes. As an example of a function GDS2 information uniquely serves, we pointed out first that GDS2 information ties circuitry to specific products. As a further example, we explained that schematics are purely theoretical and so circuit timing in schematics can be idealized, while GDS2 information provides actual timing, such that GDS2 layouts allow for post-layout parasitic extraction simulation of real world products to create actual timing diagrams.

John Spaccarotella, Esq.

February 7, 2008

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You expressed your concern that GDS2 information is highly proprietary, as any competitor who gained access to the information could use them to manufacture your exact products. We reminded you of the three-tiered protective order in this case that was designed to protect exactly this sort of documentation, and that both parties spent a lot of time and effort in creating this protective order. You stated that you understood our point about confidentiality in light of the protective order.

You said that you had never seen GDS2 information used in a circuit case, and that typically, you have seen Samsung produce schematics and arrange for opportunities for the opposing party to run simulations. We reiterated that we believe GDS2 information would be important evidence our case in multiple ways, and that under the broad rules of discovery governing litigations in the U.S. Federal Court System, we would be entitled to this information even if it itself was not important, but merely would lead us to other important information. We reminded you that it was Samsung who chose to initiate this litigation in this jurisdiction that allows a broad scope of discovery.

You responded that you would talk further with your client, but that “as of this point, they’ve pushed back very hard,” and that you believe Samsung is “going to fight hard on this one.” Ultimately, we said that in light of your current position and the Court’s briefing schedule, we will need to move to compel on this point.

2) Samsung’s Failure to Produce Process Flows and Related Information

You sought clarification about whether we were seeking documents regarding electroplating only related to the Novellus Sabre® System or to all Samsung products. We responded that our document requests included both the broader category relating to electroplating in all “SAMSUNG PRODUCTS” as defined in our document requests, and also in the narrower category relating to electroplating using the Novellus Sabre® System. We explained that Samsung has admitted using the Novellus Sabre® System, but that the only documents it has produced regarding this system so far are three manuals and we believe there must be more documentation regarding its use by Samsung. We reiterated our need for more complete documentation regarding this system, including process flows.

You responded that this dispute was a “client issue,” and that despite the fact that your client has admitted using the Novellus Sabre® System, and despite the fact that semiconductor manufacturing is a field relying on heavy documentation, your client had represented to you that the materials you produced were all they had. You agreed to speak further with your client on this issue. Ultimately, as with the first topic, we said that in light of your current position and the Court’s briefing schedule, we will need to move to compel on this point, but that should we reach agreement on either point before the motion is heard, we would be happy to withdraw our motion on the resolved points.

John Spaccarotella, Esq.
February 7, 2008
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Sincerely,

JONES DAY


Cora L. Schmid

SVI-54683v1

EXHIBIT 8

REDACTED
IN ITS
ENTIRETY

EXHIBIT 9

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

R.R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY, :
: Plaintiff, :
: v. : Civil Action No. 06-032-JJF
: QUARK, INC., CREO, INC., EASTMAN :
KODAK COMPANY, and KODAK GRAPHIC :
COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY, :
: Defendants. :

MEMORANDUM ORDER

Pending before the Court are Plaintiff's Motion to Compel Discovery (D.I. 36), Plaintiff's Motion For Leave To File A Reply In Support Of Its Motion To Compel Discovery (D.I. 43), and Defendants' Motion For Rule 26(c)(4) Protective Order (D.I. 68). For the following reasons, the Court will grant in part and deny in part Plaintiff's Motion To Compel Discovery (D.I. 36), grant Plaintiff's Motion For Leave To File A Reply In Support Of Its Motion To Compel Discovery (D.I. 43), and deny Defendants' Motion For Rule 26(c)(4) Protective Order (D.I. 68).

I. Background

The current lawsuit was filed by Plaintiff R.R. Donnelley & Sons Company ("Plaintiff") alleging that certain of Defendants' products infringe six of Plaintiff's patents. Discovery commenced in May 2006, at which time Plaintiff served its first set of document requests and interrogatories on Defendants. Defendants responded on June 12, 2006, raising a number of

objections to various interrogatories and document requests. Plaintiff regarded these responses as "almost entirely non-responsive," (D.I. 36), and sent a letter to Defendants' counsel asking for more complete responses. On June 21, 2006, Defendants offered to supplement their responses, but gave no definite date for doing so. With no timely assurances of receiving Defendants' supplemental responses, Plaintiff filed the current Motion To Compel. Defendants filed their brief in opposition to Plaintiff's Motion To Compel Discovery, along with their supplemental responses to Plaintiff's discovery requests. (D.I. 41, Ex. B and C). On July 10, 2006, Plaintiff filed its Motion For Leave To File A Reply (D.I. 43) with the reply itself attached as Exhibit A. (D.I. 44).

II. Discussion

1. Plaintiff's Motion For Leave To File A Reply

After Plaintiff filed its Motion To Compel (D.I. 36), Defendants asked Plaintiff to agree to extend Defendants' response deadline. Defendants said they would be able to file a response and supplemented discovery responses at the end of the extension period. Plaintiff refused to agree to the extension unless Defendants also agreed to grant Plaintiff the right to file a reply brief responding to the supplemental responses. Defendants refused, and instead emailed the Court requesting an extension. The extension was granted and Defendants filed their

brief in opposition to Plaintiff's Motion To Compel, along with their supplemental responses. Plaintiff then filed the current Motion For Leave To File A Reply (D.I. 43).

The Court concludes that Defendants' submission of supplemental responses after Plaintiff filed the instant Motion To Compel Discovery, and Defendants' assertion that this production mooted many of the issues raised in Plaintiff's Motion, entitles Plaintiff to an opportunity to respond. Therefore, despite the Court's general practice of disallowing reply briefs for discovery motions, the Court will grant Plaintiff's Motion To File A Reply (D.I. 43) and consider Plaintiff's Reply brief (D.I. 44).

2. Plaintiff's Motion To Compel Discovery

Three issues remain unresolved after Defendants' supplemental responses. The first issue is whether discovery should be restricted to the Darwin Desktop product, the only product specifically named in the Complaint. The second issue is whether Plaintiff's discovery requests are sufficiently tailored to the claims in the Complaint. The third issue is whether Defendants' responses to Plaintiff's contention interrogatories are adequate.

First, Defendants have refused to provide responses for products other than Darwin Desktop, contending that discovery should be restricted to that product alone because it is the only

product specifically named in the Complaint. Defendants contend that permitting discovery beyond the Darwin Desktop product would be burdensome and overbroad, and would deprive Defendants of effective notice as to which products Plaintiff is alleging infringement. Plaintiff contends that its complaint and discovery requests sufficiently identify the relevant products that Plaintiff contends infringe its patents. In addition to identifying Darwin Desktop in its Complaint, Plaintiff identified Kodak NexTreme DL-100 Variable Data Software, Kodak NexTreme DL-1000 Variable Data Software, and Composer as potentially infringing products in its discovery requests. (D.I. 43 Ex. A).

The pertinent part of the Complaint reads, "[b]y its actions, *including* the sale of Darwin, [Defendants have] infringed, contributed to infringement of and induced others to infringe . . ." (D.I. 1 at 5-6) (emphasis added). Given the inclusive language of the Complaint, as well as Plaintiff's identification of specific products in its discovery requests, Defendants' effort to limit discovery exclusively to Darwin Desktop must be rejected.

Further, because this action is in the discovery phase, Defendants' contention that the claims are ill-defined comes too late. See In re Independnet Serv. Orgs. Antitrust Litig., 114 F. Supp. 2d 1070, 1107 (D. Kan. 2000) (denying judgment as a matter of law on a notice defense because Defendant had answered the

complaint denying the infringement allegations, and "if [Defendant] did not truly know which parts were covered by the patents identified, it could have filed a motion for a more definite statement under Rule 12(e)"); Agilent Tech., Inc. v. Micromuse, 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20723, at *14-16 (S.D.N.Y., Oct. 19, 2004 (noting that "a pleading need not identify every infringing product where some other limiting parameter has been set forth or at least one purportedly infringing product has been identified."). If Defendants believed that Plaintiff's allegations did not put them on sufficient notice as to which of their products were being accused of infringement, they should have raised these concerns before answering the Complaint. Therefore, because Plaintiff has identified specific products of Defendants that Plaintiff contends infringe its patents, and because Defendants' argument has been raised too late in the proceedings, the Court concludes that Plaintiff is entitled to discovery on the Darwin Desktop and all products identified in Plaintiff's discovery requests.

The second issue is whether Plaintiff's discovery requests have been reasonably tailored to relate to the claims in its Complaint. Plaintiff has submitted discovery requests relating to "Defendants' Software Products" and "Defendants' Hardware Products." Defendants contend that these requests are little more than a "fishing expedition" for possible causes of action.

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(1) allows discovery "regarding any matter, not privileged, that is relevant to the claim or defense of any party." The Court concludes that Plaintiff's requests relating to "Defendants' Software Products," as that term was defined by Plaintiff (D.I. 41, Ex. F at 4), is relevant to Plaintiff's infringement claims under Rule 26(b). Further, the Court concludes that Plaintiff's requests relating to "Defendants' Hardware Products," as defined by Plaintiff (D.I. 41, Ex. F at 5), are relevant to Plaintiff's inducement claims, and, because access to Defendants' proprietary hardware is required to test Defendants' software, the information requested by Plaintiff is necessary for Plaintiff to ascertain and narrow its infringement claims. Accordingly, the Court will overrule Defendants' present objections to the scope of Plaintiff's discovery requests, and grant Plaintiff's Motion To Compel Discovery in this respect.

The final issue that has not been addressed to Plaintiff's satisfaction is Defendants' responses to Plaintiff's contention interrogatories. Plaintiff asked Defendants, inter alia, to state "all factual and legal bases" for their non-infringement defense. Defendants provided some bases for their non-infringement defense, but added the disclaimer: "[F]or these and other reasons, [Defendants do] not infringe the claims of the patents in suit when properly construed. Absent more specific

contentions from RRD, however, [Defendants are] not able at this juncture to fully itemize all grounds on which [they] should be found not to infringe" (D.I. 41, Ex. 2 at 5).

Parties are encouraged to use "contention" interrogatories to discover the legal defenses opposing parties may rely on, as well as the factual bases for those legal defenses. Thorn EMI N. Am. v. Intel Corp., 936 F. Supp. 1186, 1191 (D. Del. 1996); see also Taylor v. FDIC, 132 F. 3d 753, 762 (D.C. Cir. 1997). Courts have discretion in deciding when contention interrogatories must be answered. Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(b); Nestle Foods Corp v. Aetna Cas. & Sur. Co., 135 F.R.D. 101, 110 (D.N.J. 1990) (citing In Re Convergent Technologies Securities Litigation, 108 F.R.D. 328, 333 (N.D. Cal. 1985)). Other courts have held that the goals of Rule 33(b) are best met when contention interrogatories are fully answered, after "a substantial amount of discovery has been conducted." ACLU v. Gonzales, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 47481, at *18 (E.D. Pa., July 12, 2006); Nestle Foods, 135 F.R.D. at 111; Convergent Technologies, 108 F.R.D. at 336; Fisher & Porter Co. v. Tolson, 143 F.R.D. 93, 95 (E.D. Pa 1992). The present Motion was brought at a very early stage of discovery, in response to Plaintiff's first set of discovery requests. Accordingly, Defendants need not supplement their responses to Plaintiff's contention interrogatories at this time. Accordingly, the Court will deny this aspect of Plaintiff's Motion To Compel as

premature. Defendants will have to supplement their responses with all of their non-infringement contentions prior to the issuance of the pre-trial order in this case. Id.

C. Defendant's Motion For Rule 26(c) (4) Protective Order

Defendants' Motion renews their objections, first raised in opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Compel, to allowing discovery of Kodak products other than the Darwin Desktop. Defendants raise this motion challenging Plaintiff's attempts to take discovery on several Kodak products "through the vehicle of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(b) (6)." (D.I. 68). For the reasons set forth above, this Motion will be denied.

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

1. Plaintiff's Motion For Leave To File A Reply In Support Of Its Motion To Compel Discovery (D.I. 43) is GRANTED.

2. Plaintiff's Motion To Compel Discovery (D.I. 36) is GRANTED except as to Defendants' contention interrogatory responses.

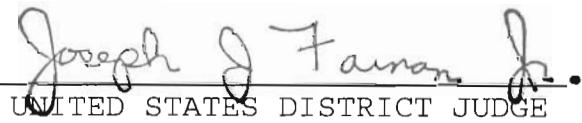
3. Defendant's Motion For Rule 26(c) (4) Protective Order (D.I. 68) is DENIED.

4. Defendants shall supplement their responses to Plaintiff's interrogatories and requests for production as directed in this Memorandum Order within **ten (10) days** from the date of this Order, except Defendants shall supplement their

responses to Plaintiff's contention interrogatories **before the Pre-Trial Order is issued.**

5. Defendants shall provide Plaintiff with witnesses knowledgeable about the products identified in Plaintiff's first set of discovery requests: Kodak NexTreme DL-100 Variable Data Software, Kodak NexTreme DL-1000 Variable Data Software, and Composer.

January 4, 2007
DATE



UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE